Post Canteens,

Those who teet themselves racked with horror that canteens for the sale of beer and tobacco under strict post surveillance should be permitted in army camps may study with profit the reports from Camp Black in New York. There is no canteen there yet, so the soldiers accustomed to the indulgence of a glass of beer sought it in the village of Hempstead. Naturally they fell into bad company, and the Provost Marshal in by the saloon keepers, who aided the men out of line without leave to escape the Marshal. Give the men canteen privileges and they will stay in camp, where discipline, decency and temperance prevail.

President McKinley has promised to give freedom to John D. Hart, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, Philadelphia, for organizing a filibustering experition on the Lauranda to aid the Cuban patriots. After war was declared the manifest injustice of keeping Hart a prisoner for doing what the entire country is now engaged in became so apparent that a movement was organized in his behalf. Nearly all the United States Sena. tors and Representatives in Congress and thousands of prominent people throughout the country signed the petition for Hart's pardon, and a Congressional committee presented it at the White House. President McKinley assured the committee that the pardon would be granted.

TAX THE POOR! -- NO INCOME TAX FOR THE RICH!

That Is Republican Policy.

The Republicans in Congress have voted for the rich, exempting them from taxation by voting against the income tax, only one gold Democrat (Caffery) voting with them, and put the onus of taxation entirely upon the poor man, who is thus compelled to fight our battles and pay the cost. Such a cruel thing would be impossible even in Russia.

The Democratic Senators are now striving to prevent the doubling of the tax on beer, because it is a tax on the laboring classes that consume the beer, but fortunately who also have votes by the millions. They argue that as the war will be most likely over in a very short time, there is no necessity to force 35 millions more annually out of the "poor man's beverage." The whole war cost may not reach 200 millions; it would. therefore, be a great and outrageous wrong to compel the poor people for one of their articles to pay the enormous sum of 70 millions, the highest collected from any revenue article, when there is

no necessity for it. Leading Democratic Senators have assured us that they will do everything in their power to defeat the beer tax increase, believing that 35 millions are enough revenue from that one article. They will use every means to have an income tax adopted, and that will give us with the money in the Treasury, including the 42 millions of seigniorage silver, all the money we want. Even should the beer tax be increased it will not help us much immediately as it is collected monthly in equal sums of three millions.

Equality of taxation is one of the fundamental principles under lying our Government. There should be no class legislation. All should pay alike to sustain the Government in peace and in war. The laboring and farming classes, who will have to risk their lives in battle on land and sea, should not be overtaxed, as is now contemplated, for the millionaire drinks no beer, and hence pays none of the 35 millions more now asked by the Republicans.

Why is it not as easy to tax the millionaire as the workingman? Why not reach the luxuries he enjoys whilst overtaxing the only luxury, if it is a luxury, the glass of beer of the laboring man. The Democrats know that such imposition on the working classes will not be submitted to quietly at the next elections. The people will reward them and punish the Republicans for such an outrage.

Let the Democratic Senators be a unit again as they were last year against the 44 cents increase. There are Republican Senators from the West who will be forced to help them in selt defence. This is a question of deeper importance than many imagine It may put the Democrats in power again.

The Beer Tax Vote in the House, All the Republican members in

the House voted for doubling the six, voted against it.

Texas, before the passage of the bill, made an excellent speech.

We copy a portion of his speech, to which we direct the particular attention of our German American colleagues:

Now, what are the provisions of this ill? It is said that the taxes to be evied by this measure are aimed to rest lightly upon the taxpayer, and only those who voluntarily submit to th payment of these taxes can be affected, Yet in the very first paragraph we are met with the fact that beer, the most commonly used beverage of the poor, has

laid upon it a tax of \$33,000,000.

Gentlemen say that this will be laid on as a burden upon the wealthy brew ers, when everybody knows who knows anything about the operation of a tax that the consumer generally pays the tax in the end, and that in this case especially it must fall upon the con-sumer. Everyone must know that neither the brewer nor the retailer will seeking them was interfered with pay this additional tax, but that it will be saddled on the consumer. The pres ent tax on beer is the tax of the late civi war, and it is now to be increased it per cent, the brewer being allowed iscount of 5 per cent. on stamps

Now gentlemen may make light is. It may be said that the peop who drink beer should pay and are able to pay the tax; that beer is a luxury But let me remind you that it i also the poor man's beverage, and one The President and the Hart Peti- of the few luxuries in which he is permitted to indulge The great laboring classes of this country are not drunkards but they indulge in the lightest and most harmless of all alcoholic beverages and are not able to indulge in high priced drinks, and upon them, the very men who are expected to fight this war this tax will fall. The same can be said of the additional tax on tobacco. To bacco has almost got to be a necessity just as much so as tea or coffee, and i has laid on it an additional heavy tax.

Now, Mr. Chairman, as long as it is possible at this time, we should pay as we go If it is proposed to lay these taxes on the poor, why not tax at the same time the wealthy with a tax on incomes of \$2,000 and above that sum, and instead of 2 per cent. make it 3 per ent. during this war? This would be tax which would operate more equally upon the poor and rich alike.

By such a measure \$100,000,000 could asily be raised, and if the beer and the tobacco tax is justifiable in war certainly an income tax would be. Why o not the majority add this amend ment? They tell us that it is unconstitutional, and that we fly in the face of Court of the United States. I have yet to hear any gentleman assert that there is anything in that decision which says that an income tax cannot be levied and collected in time of war I say the Supreme Court will never decide that it cannot be done, and this is an excellent time to enact such a tax. It is as ju: and as legal now and free of constitu tional objection as it was in 1864, durin the civil war. Why is it not done?

"Coal, Coal, Coal.

With attention now directed to naval operations on the Atlantic Ocean, nothing could be more interesting than the London special giving the views of of H. W. Wil son, the most noted living British naval expert, as to the problems set our fleets.

would reach this side with only a sue for peace. few hundred tons of coal to spare days they might be efficient, After

or become helpless hulks. seize Porto Rico, as is likely, they cannot get into Havana harbor.

that they may do so in some un frequented South American port, ing can be gained. or that if they can run into some ceive supplies from some tramp

Mr. Wilson thinks our ships should intercept the Spaniards at sea. Then, he says, the Spanish must either figh or run away. "If she fights, Spain must be smashed hands down. If the fleet runs, the Yankee cruisers, fresh from port, full up with coal and in fine trim, will quickly overtake the rear ship and attack it. If the other Spanish ships stop to give help, Sampson's battleships will come up and send the Spaniards to the bottom.'

All this is the analysis not of an American enthusiast but of a British expert, a special authority on 'ironclads in action."

Free Bread,

One of the best bits of news we have heard for many a day is that France and Italy have suspended their tariff duties on wheat till July 1. These people have never been deluded with the idea that "the foreigner pays the duty."

The French duty is equivalent to 36 cents a bushel. The Italian is rather less. Both are practically prohibitive, and their suspension opens to us two rich markets that have been in effect closed hitherto.

There is added this other piece May Fiske. of news, that Russia-our greatest European rival in feeding mankind-finds her grain supply so short that a decree has been issued forbidding grain exports. Thus we have new markets and a withdrawal of competition at a time when our farmers still hold a great proportion of their 'last year's

beer tax. All Democrats, except ix, voted against it.

One of the best and truest Dem or anditional 20 or 30 cents advance or a cents advance or a cents advance or a cents a businer to be seen on the stage. During the Washington engagement Mr. Young will be seen as Hamlet. David Garrick, Shydratic members, Mr. Kleberg, of lock and Claude Melnotte.

One of the best and truest Dem or a cents advance of the stationery, fuel, ice, etc., required accompanied by blank proposals, and giving the regulations with which bidders must comply, may be obtained by addressing this office. F. W. Palmer, Public Printer. beer tax. All Democrats, except more to our farmers and other ocratic members, Mr. Kleberg, of in prospect.

The Yellow Fever Scare.

Dr. John B. Hamilton, ex-Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, has had larger experience, perhaps, than any other living physician in dealng with vellow tever epidemics. In an address before the Chicago

Physicians' Club on May 3, he fully sustained the views heretofore expressed. (1) That with proper camp sanitation there is no great danger in

sending American troops into Cuba; and

(2) That yellow fever is a dirt disease always, which can be avoided by cleanliness.

He points out that the nurses and attendants in his open air yellow fever camps near Jacksonville and elsewhere were at no time in danger of contracting the disease. He cites Great Britain's success in banishing vellow fever from Kingston, Jamaica, by mere cleanliness, to show that the disease is always and everywhere the fault not of climate but of man's own careless-

He might have cited also New York and Philadelphia, once subject to fearful raviges but now immune: Charleston, which has never had a yellow fever epidemic since it built sewers, though the disease has been imported into the town in midsummer heats, and New Orleans under Gen. Butler's rule of cleanliness and disintection.

Dr. Hamilton says that Havana and its harbor constitute a nest of this pestilence simply because of Spanish inattention to clea liness and purity and ordinary prudence. He regards the prevalence of the disease there as a constant menace to our coast cities, and in itself a cause and justification of war in self defense.

It has been contended from the first, and upon adequate knowledge of the facts, that the yellow fever danger in sending troops to Cuba is very greatly exaggerated, and that with proper attention to the selection and sanitation of camps it can be reduced to nearly nothing. This is now the published view of Dr. Hamilton, the greatest living expert on the subject.

A Berlin View.

The leading diplomats in Berlin look for a sudden end of the war Mr. Wilson rests all his calcu- between the United States and lations on coal. Assuming that Spain. The more optimistic go every ship in the Spanish fleet has I so far as to predict that not another full bunkers and is carrying all the | big battle will be fought This deck load of coal she can; assum- sentiment is based on the present ing that all this is the best Welsh | internal crisis in Spain, which is on steam coal; assuming that it will the brink of an insuppressible revbe used in the most economical olution and the overthrow of the way possible on the voyage-none | reigning dynasty. Should events of which assumptions is even prob- tollow each other in rapid succesable except the last-Mr. Wilson | sion and a republic be established, finds that the Spanish warships it is argued that Spain will at once

At any rate, the powers are alfor operations here. For a few ready exchanging correspondence as to the attitude to be assumed in that they must get coal somewhere | case of a sudden change of government in Spain. There is much They cannot get coal in the Brit- lobbying going on just now among ish or Danish West Indies. If we the representatives of the powers and the Spanish leaders. Most of will lose their own supply, as they the former are in favor of a Spanish republic, knowing that a Demo-Where then, if we are alert, can cratic administration will see the they coal? Mr. Wilson suggests folly of continuing a war in which everything is to be lost and noth

It is almost certain that even if wayside Cuban port they may re- through the mediation of other European nations peace were to be established at once it would be impossible to save the monarchy.

THEATRICAL,

Next Monday night Cosgrove & Grant's Comedians will present that always entertaining farce comedy, The Dazzler, at the Grand Opera House with usual matinees. In this case it is safe to say "always

entertaining," for every year the Dazzler omes to us in a new dress, so new that nothing remains of the previous season's performance but pleasing recollections. This year's production will prove no exception to the rule, but on the contrary the changes have been even more sweeping than ever. The piece is filled with new music, dances and specialities not one of the old numbers of last season

The ladies are bright, pretty and graceful, as well as tuneful of voice; and their charms are set off by new and elegant sets of costumes throughout. Those members of the company who made special hits last season have been retained, but a number of new faces will

be seen, and it is predicted that in every case the change will be considered a decided improvement. For this season the company consists il: Ida Rogers, Will West, Agnes Evans, Emile Heusel, Lizzie Sanger, Boulden & Griffin, Ray Marks, Frank Mack. Eva Leslie, E. Cosgrove, Evelyn Murphy, W.

The Academy will be given up to local ttractions next week, On Monday, May 16, Mr. James Young will make his first appearance in Washington, Mr. Young is a Baltimorean, and quite a social tavorite in that city. It was his love for classic drama that has brought him early to the stage as a star in great parts. It is said that Mr. Young has shown positive talent in his chosen profession, and his youthful appearance makes his reject any and all bids and to waive defects is reserved. Detailed schedules

THEATRICAL.

Vandeville at the New National Theatre.

KOSTER & BIAL'S COMPANY OF FOR EIGN STARS TO APPEAR FOR THE WEEK OF MAY 9TH. An extraordinary move has been

made by the management of the New

National Theatre, in the importation of

the Koster & Bial Company from its

music hall in New York City, for the delectation of its patrons during the week commencing May 9th. This organization has no bearing or relation to any so called road companies touring the country bearing the Koster & Bial's trade mark, but is a company of European vaudeville artists which have been appearing at their New York theatre for the past fifteen weeks, and will positively be seen at no other theatre in this country, as its members return to New York at the end of this engagement, This will be the first instance on record when the organization has left the parent house, and the feat was not accomplished easily nor without the expenditure of a large sum of money. The aggregation is headed by Charmion, the young foreigner, who for 19 weeks has peen the talk of the metropolis. She is a wonderfully handsome woman and simply as a trapezist has won fame, for if she did nothing else but exhibit ber skill as a gymnast she would find crowds to applaud. But she does something else, as daring as it is risque, which packs the house. She mounts to the lofty swinging bar in street dress, flowing skirts, gayly plumed hat, and all, and then, as she sways to and fro, she gradually frees herself from the manifest embarrassments of her clothes, untilwell, there is practically nothing left. to incumber her movements. She remains on high, and the vast accumulation of teminine accoutrement remains in a neap below. This process of denudation is carried on in a variety of ways. She hangs by the back of her neck and re moves her boots, and then she hangs by her toes and removes her sartorial superstructure. The hat, it is said, is the last thing in sight. New York raved over her and railed at her. New Yorkers gravely wagged their heads, marveled at the development of the living picture, and then secured coupons for the best seats, and the Charmion rage soon spread to all the clubs. Now, we shall see what will happen here. Other artists in the company are the Picchiani sisters, ight in number, a wonderful tamily of Italian acrobats; Delmore and Lee, bar performers of extraordinary merit; Burke and Andrus, and their trained California broncho mule; Herbert's dogs, introducing the wonderful canine, Dink, who unassisted dives from a ladder 40 feet high into a net below; Silverne and Emery, who promise great things with the flying rings; dainty Clarisse Agnew, in up-to-date songs, and Wills and Loretto, musical sketch artists.

PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the Bureau of Supplies and ton. D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, May 10,1898, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Naval Hospital and Dispensary, Washington D. C., the daily supply of meats, grocerles, butter, eggs, cheese, ice, milk bread, vegetables, and provender for the fiscal year ending lune 30, 1899. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., or the Navy Yard Washington, D. C. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U.S. N.

PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, May 10, 1898, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Washington, D C., a quantity of corn brooms, brushes, hardware les, emery cloth, cotton waste, lard oil. laundry soap, linseed oil, paints and stationery. Blank proposals wil be furnished upon application to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., or to the Bureau. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U.S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR MISCEL

aneous Supplies for the Post Office Post Office Department Washington, D. C., April 5, 1898. Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until Thursday, the 5th day of May, 1898, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders or their author ized agents or attorneys, for furnishing the Department with such coal, wood, ice, carpets, chairs, cotton cloth (for map mounting), soap, closet paper, dusters, corn brooms and forage as may be ordered during the fiscal year begin ning July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899. Bids are also invited for the purchase of waste paper from the Depart ment; old jute, old cotton canvas, old string jute heads with rings, and scrap leather from the Mail Equipment Division, and for washing towels. Blanks for proposals, with specifica tions giving detailed statements of the requirements to be met in respect to each article, and also the estimated quantities probably to be required of each, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding and the condi-tions to be observed by bidders, will be furnished on application to the Disburs-ing Clerk and Superintendent, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive technical defects, and to accept any part of any bid and reject the other part, JAS. A. GARY, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR MATER. ial, Etc Office of the Publicater, Washington, D. C., April 8 1898 Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A, M., May , 1898, for furnishing material, etc., for of the Government Printing Office during the fiscal year ending Jun 30, 1899. The right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects is reserved. Detailed schedules of the material, etc. required, accompanied by blank proposals, and giving the resulations with which bidders must comply, may be obtained by addressing this office F. H. Way, Rose Leslie, Daisy Dwyer and W. PALMER, Public Printer.

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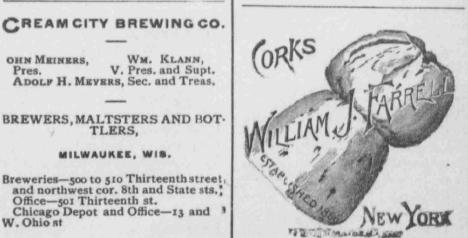
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